MASON'S

COIN AND STAMP COLLECTORS'

MAGAZINE.

VOL. III. APRIL, 1869. No 4.

A CHAPTER ON COINS.

BY W. H. PECK.

[The following article is so well arranged and interesting, that we insert it, although most of the facts have previously appeared in our JOURNAL.—ED.]

As to the exact time when metals were first used as money, history affords no information.

As early as B. C. 1860, Abraham, in purchasing a burial place, weighed out the amount agreed upon, "400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." This money, as is readily noticed, was not counted, but weighed, the money of that day being pieces of silver cut to certain weights, as talents, shekels and drachmas. The value of these pieces may have been marked on them, but not necessarily, as the difference in size would be sufficient to distinguish them. They were probably in the form of lumps and bars, the use of which, although a great improvement on the use of grain, cattle, and other commodities, was attended with great inconvenience, for at every important transaction their exact weight must be ascertained, and if too great a portion, must be cut off. The quality of the metal must also be found.

Rings of gold and silver, some of which were of large size, were used in some countries prior to the origin of coinage. Upon some of the Egyptian monuments there are illustrations of these rings, and in the western part of Europe numbers of them have been found. The money of Sennaar, a country in Africa, is still of this form.

Up to the 9th century B. C., the metals had in all transactions been used by weight. During that century, or the following, the invention of coinage occurred; but the name of the inventor, his country, and the date of his invention, are alike unknown.

Many confer the honor upon the Æginians, and others upon the Ionians. Both issued coins at a very early date, but which of them was first to do so, and whether coinage originated among either, has long been a question.

The early methods of coining money were very imperfect. The metals after being brought to the required standard of fineness (if any standard was used), was cast into small bars, which, by hammering, were made into thin plates these plates were then cut into square pieces, which, after being rounded by the hammer, were flattened and stamped at the same time by means of rude dies.

The ancients in making their coins, designed them to be of a circular form but as they were not rounded accurately, they were more or less untrue, and were rendered still more so by the very imperfect manner in which they were stamped.

(*To be continued.*)

PECULIARITIES OF AMERICAN COINS.

No. 13.

"We live and learn," is an adage, the personal application of which the writer is free to acknowledge, and he is, therefore, not unwilling to admit that he has changed his mind when convinced of a mistake of judgment. He will say in this connection, that the cent mentioned in his first article as a 1799 with the '98 head, is now regarded as a result of human *ingenuity*, not to make use of a stronger word. In other words, that it is a cent of 1798 altered to look like a '99. There are known to be two varieties of the latter year, and one of these may be an overstrike, as several good judges are of that opinion.

There are three varieties of the "Vermontensium Res Publica,"—see No. 2 of these papers—with seven, eight and nine trees. There is a cent of 1854 with large, and one with small stars—see No. 4. A variety of the cent of 1826 has the line of beauty around the edge, like the 1830 mentioned in No. 6. The obverse of an 1803 has the corrected error mentioned in the same number, as found on the 1801. The same die was probably used for both.

My attention has been called to crooked dies used in 1817 and in 1847. Unless these have given a marked peculiarity to the coin, I have not generally paid much attention to them, as previously to, say the year 1842, scarcely a year passed without the occurrence of this accident. I desire to emphasize the word *accident*, for it has appeared to me that some people actually think that the die was broken before it had been used. We can not unfrequently trace a *progressive breakage*, as for instance, in the dies of the 1804 cent, where the continued use extended the damage. Some years, too, we find that several dies were broken. On looking over my cents of 1798, comprising twenty-two varieties, I find that *ten* dies must have suffered fracture; and that of thirty-four varieties of the same coin of 1794, not less than *eleven* had met with the same mishap.

A lad in Philadelphia has the credit of pointing out a mint mark on our bronze cent, since and including 1865, which it is probable very few persons have observed. It is the letter L* on one of the ends of the band around the Indian's head which supports the crown just below the last feather.

It may be interesting to some to observe a difference in the width of the figures of the date on the nickel 5 cent piece of the current year, in two different varieties. $

THE NEW U. S. COINAGE.

It has been asserted by parties in New York, that our announcement in March number, of the coinage of 1, 3 and 5 cent pieces, 1869, (new style.) was prematnre, and *one particular individual* asserted that our magazine was not reliable, owing to the fact that he was disappointed in getting the new coins ahead of his more enterprising competitors.

The 1, 3 and 5 cent nickel coins *were issued by the U. S. Mint*, and at least two packages, containing not far from fifty sets, were forwarded to Congressman Kelly, and by the latter distributed to members of Congress.

"Cut and come again," worthy friend, we can find a *persimmon* for your *huckleberry* every time. We wonder if such parties would doubt the *reliability* of our magazine if we should state for a *positive fact*, that an "International Coin"—a $5 piece in *alluminium* had been struck at our mint.

*Longacre, Engraver

C.

An anonymous correspondent of the *N. Y. Am. Journal of Numismatics*, for February, over the above signature, finds fault with our orthography in spelling the word "Tyrannis," asking of the editor, Prof. Anthon, this question:—"Is the error in spelling the last word (Tyrannus), *Mason's*, or a mistake of the printer?" The editor recklessly and unequivocally replies, "*Mason's.*"

Let us ask the editor whose duty it is to correct bad spelling? We have been under the impression for many years that the "Proof-reader" was the proper person to blame for errors of any kind occurring in printed matter.

We dislike these hair-splitting, fault-finding criticisms, let them emanate from what source they may, and yet we are strongly tempted to find several *Damons* for "C's" *Pithias*. We would ask Prof. Anthon who omitted the quotation points properly belonging to the remarks quoted from the R. Catalogue by your correspondent? *Was it an error of the printer*, or did the infallable "C" commit so henious an offence against the rules of punctuation? We could continue to bandy *compliments* with "C" and the aforesaid editor upon the *February No.* of the *N. Y. Journal*, but we already feel ashamed of such small work, or rather *small sport*—no, it is not even *sport*—it is trifling, pettifogging, unmeaning scribbling, and we should stop at once did we not see an "ebony gent in the fuel heap." The *corrected corrector* of two *incorrect* and incorrigible coin dealers, had doubtless some private malice in asking the trifling question concerning the spelling of the word "Tyrannis."

Who is "C?" Why does he not have a "local habitation and a *name*?"

We may be "all at *sea*" in guessing—let us *see*—but we forbear, lest we are engulphed in a larger *sea* than we care to flounder in, and become "all *seas* over." *Go to "C."*

GREAT MICKLEY SALE IN N.Y.

Nov., 1867.—Continued.

PART I. *American Series.*

Oak Tree Shilling, 1652; small tree, with large trunk, small dots placed close together in the circles; of larger size than any other Shilling in the sale; fine, and a very rare type. $10.

Oak Tree Shilling, 1652; very small tree, with few branches; the letters in the legend smaller than any other variety of the Oak Tree Shillings; large size, fine, a rare type. $8 00.

Oak Tree Sixpence, 1652; slightly pierced, but in all other particulars as fine a Sixpence of this variety as can be found, being quite as large as some of the Pine Tree Shillings; very rare. $4 25.

Oak Tree Sixpence, 1652, small planchet; in uncirculated condition, rare. $6 00.

Oak Tree Sixpence, 1652, large planchet; a poor impression, but of large size, not at all clipped. $3 00.

Oak Tree Threepence, 1652; large and fine. $5 50.

Oak Tree Threepence, 1652; slightly pierced, in other respects very good. $2 00.

Oak Tree Twopence, 1662; very fine indeed, being scarcely touched by circulation. $5 50.

Oak Tree Twopence, 1662; a curious variety, the figure 2 in the date being scarcely perceptible; very fine indeed. $3 00.

Oak Tree Twopence, 1662; very fine scarce. $3 50.

Oak Tree Twopence, 1662; totally different from the others, equally fine. $4 50.

Oak Tree Twopence, 1652; perfectly uncirculated and exceeding rare; brought $10 in a former sale. $10 00.

THE MACKENZIE SALE.

The time of disposal, by auction, of the famous coin collection of Mortimer L. Mackenzie, of N. Y., has not yet been fixed upon, and the only approach we can make to the date, is that it *may* come off next month. Should we be disappointed in getting catalogues, we shall probably print a pamphlet of the important pieces and forward to all our patrons.

VARIETIES.

No. 2.

BY DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Some years ago there was a young Philadelphia lawyer, named Mench, who had some taste in literature, which he exercised--indeed, was always exercising—in buying books. His limit, as to number, was about 600 volumes, and he *would* have the best editions. As a general rule, he declined reading a book until it was nicely bound. He put his book-plate into every volume—the crest, a hunter's horn, on a scroll, and "Edmund A. Mench" below it, in old English text. His peculiarity was that, when his shelves were filled, and he had read their contents quite through, Mr. Mench, like Alexander, would sigh for new worlds to conquer. With his shelves filled with books he had not space for any more purchases. Whereupon he would betake himself to John Campbell's book store, now 740 Sansom street, but then nearly under the original "Press" Office, opposite the Custom House, in Chestnut street—the very place, under the bank, now used as a store by the company which undertakes the night custody of merchants' cash-boxes. He would intimate to Mr. Campbell his desire to sell off his library in a single lot, and the price would be agreed upon, and the money in hand, to be paid on receipt of the books, sometimes without his having seen them. To-be sure, he knew the average quality and value of the vendor's collection. The best of the joke was that, having made the sale, Mr. Mench considered himself bound in honor not to retain or keep back even a single volume, no matter how much he might prize it. Accordingly, supposing the books had been delivered to Mr. Campbell on a Monday night, he might expect to have a visit from Mr. Mench early next morning, when he (Mench) would repurchase, in retail, such books out of the lot as he wished to start anew with. I remember that, one morning, when I happened to be down in town very early, *en route* for some country place in which I was to lecture that evening. I dropped into John Campbell's store, to get a book to read on the cars. I was attracted by a couple of pocket-volumes, "The Songs of England and Scotland," published in London in 1835, which I had been looking out for. These I purchased, and went my way. I had scarcely quitted when Mr. Mench rushed into Campbell's with the list of half a dozen books which he wanted to buy--out of six hundred he had sold Campbell on the previous day. "The Songs of England and Scotland" were on this list, and Mench was greatly disturbed in mind because I had anticipated him.

Alexander Chalmers, who edited Shakespeare very indifferently, wrote poetry (after a fashion) and edited the British Essayists—the Tattler to the Observer, in forty five volumes—published between 1812 and 1817, a General Biographical Dictionary, in thirty-two

octavo volumes. A somewhat heavy and lumbering affair it is, but better than nothing. An Englishman of my acquaintance spent much time and money illustrating this, and thereby expanded its bulk so much that the thirty-two volumes grew into ninety-six. He introduced autographs, facsimiles, views and portraits. For the latter he drew largely on the illustrated biographical works of the Rev. James Granger, author of a Biographical History of England, and of other works of a like character, for which he had hundreds of good portraits finely engraved. There are two illustrated editions of Granger mentioned by Allibone, which must have cost much money. In one of these, *six* volumes quarto are expanded to *twenty seven* by adding in over thirteen hundred portraits, and the other nineteen volumes folio contain three thousand portraits. An edition of Shakespeare, with two thousand three hundred prints, sold for $2,880. The Bowyer Bible, in forty-five folio volumes, with six thousand engravings, was put up for raffle as of the value of $15,770, and the winner sold it for $2,025. A copy of Clarendon's History of the English Rebellion was illustrated, at a cost of $50,000, by a Mr. Sutherland, and over $400 was paid for one print of James I and Anne of Denmark, his wife. There was a ninety-volume edition of Voltaire's works, with twelve thousand engravings, of which ten thousand were portraits; total cost, $4,000. The late William E. Burton, comedian, had an illustrated edition of Boydell's Shakespeare, on which, when I saw it in 1855, he had expended $10,000. It was not bought at auction, I believe, but retained by his daughter.

In 1850, a collector of autographs in Edinburgh, who also went in largely for portraits, assured me that he had expended $250,000 on his collection. It certainly was a splendid one. He accompanied me to visit another collector, who did not care for any engravings except portraits, and showed me, with great exultation and self complacency, several thousand autograph letters and documents by an army of authors, accompanied, in most cases, by title pages of each of their works, and even of the successive editions. To obtain these title-pages he must have robbed and spoiled at least twenty thousand volumes. There was one John Bagford, who grubbed, rather than flourished, in the reigns of William III, Anne and George I, who made a trade of collecting title-pages, in order to illustrate a History of Printing which he intended to write. To have roasted him alive on a burning pyre of printed sheets would have been meet reward for his labors!

N. B.

25 cents cash, or 50 cents trade, in coins or stamps, will be given for each January number 1869, and December number 1868, of this magazine. Also a good price for vol. 1st, complete, clean and uninjured.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PLATES.

Our subscribers are requested to pardon any delay in receiving the large plates, containing the photographs of collectors,—the first edition entirely exhausted. 100 plates will be ready for distribution in a few days. Price $2, postage prepaid by us.

WANTED.

January numbers of this Magazine, 1869. A good price paid for April numbers, 1867. November and December numbers, 1868. A complete volume 1867, '68 also wanted.

REMARKABLE ANTIQUITIES FOUND.

One of the most important of antique treasure trove has just come to light near Hildesheim, in the old kingdom of Hanover. It is so extensive that it is spoken of as "three barrowsfull."

The military authorities had bought a piece of land for a shooting ground, and during the excavations the spade of a soldier struck a hard substance which proved to be a huge inverted silver vase, under which were found similar objects.

The articles were found in several mounds, and the excavation is now being carefully carried on with the expectation of finding still other valuable models of antiquity. The *Pall Mall Gazette* describes the articles thus far discovered: A few things were, as usual, abstracted and disposed of in the first moments of surprise, but the colonel of the regiment was soon on the spot to prevent further mischief.

At first it was thought that the objects found belonged to the sixteenth or seventeenth century, and the name of Benvenuto Cellini rose to everybody's lips. Soon, however, an inscription found at the bottom of a vase, reading L. MALL. BOCCI. PIII. III., put the inquirers on the scent of a certain Florentine silversmith Bocci, of whom some fifteen century writers is said to make some mention.

But these and similar notions were soon dispelled by Professor Wieseler, the famous archæologist, who at once declared all these treasures to be unquestionably antique. Inscriptions, at present to the number of twenty-four, found on the objects, disposes of the last shadow of doubt. All the articles are in silver, partly gilt, the reliefs being throughout in raised work. The feet, handles, etc., are in antique fashion, wrought separately and affixed to the vessels by some tarry substance.

COLLECTORS GALLERY.

The following collectors' photographs have been received since our last, and filed for insertion in their appropriate departments. We have received a number of Ferreotypes, but cannot promise to use them unless a space adapted to the size of picture can be spared. Due notice will be given of the appearance of the second plate of photographs.

T. E. A., St. Pauls, Minnesota.
H. L. S., Forrest City, "
W. M. B., Bucyrus, Ohio.
E. J. F., Cleveland, "
T. R. M., Ravenna, "
G. W. J., Philadelphia.
C. K. W., "
R. A. W., Towanda, Pennsylvania.
A. H., Dillsburg, "
McC., Allegheny City, "
W. H. P., Providence, "
G. W. W., Allentown, "
A. C. M., " "
F. C. H., Washington, D. C.
D. W. C., " "
G. M. E., Lowell, Mass.
F. J. M., G. Rapids, Michigan.
J. McC., " "
J. W. S. New York City.
Watson, " "
J. E. H., Waverly New York.
H. W. M. K., L. Eddy, "
H. C. B., Waverly, "
J. K. G., Monroe, "
R. A. G., Pulaski, "
J. R. G., Jr., " "
A. T. F. L., H. City, "
L. H., Elmira, "
L. J. P., New Haven, Connecticut.
A. S. J., Bethel, "
C. A. Q., Norwalk, "
G. S., Cambridge, Massachusetts.

THREE DAYS' COIN SALE.

Attention is particularly directed to advertisement and catalogue of our second Coin Sale, to be held in this city, April 13, 14 and 15.

We have given close attention to the arrangement and management of this collection of Coins, and present endorsements to our patrons that may serve to allay any prejudice existing in regard to the proper description of the pieces. Coin Dealers and others are invited to call and examine the coins, at our store, 50 N. 10th St., previous to the sale.

AN APOLOGY.

Our readers will please pardon the omission of our History of the '93 cents, and other matter, which should have appeared in this number of our Journal. Having our hands full in arranging a public Coin Sale, and our partner being delayed in joining us, will, we trust, be a reasonable excuse for a lack of coin and stamp matter in this number.

PHILADELPHIA COIN SALE.

We have the pleasure of announcing to our subscribers and numismatic readers, a public sale of Foreign and American Coins and Medals, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 13, 14' and 15, commencing on Thursday at 3½ P. M.

This collection is the property of a celebrated banker, who has devoted several years, and expended considerable money in its formation. Many of the coins are from the famous cabinets of Finotti and Mickley. The pieces consist of Foreign and American gold, silver and copper Coins, Medals, Medalets, Store Cards, Politicals, etc., etc. About 1500 lots will be offered, averaging about 500 lots at each day's sale.

We have only space sufficient to name a few rare pieces to be found in this cabinet, viz.: Silver dollars of 1794, 1836, '39, '51 and '52; Half-dollars of 1796 and 1797; Washington "Presidency Relinquished," (medal) in silver; Washington Cent, 1783, silver; Washington Centennial silver Medalet; Washington Cents of 1791, (large and small Eagles,) 1793, and other U. S. Cents, in fine condition; 1796 Half-cent, gold pattern model Dollar of California, (1849); gold pattern Ring dollar; gold pattern dollar of 1836, (*Liberty Cap*). Pattern pieces—some excessively rare—proof dollars, halves, quarters dimes, half dimes, 3 cent pieces and nickels.

Of the Foreign, there is a fine assortment of Roman and Grecian silver coins, modern silver coins of nearly all nations, and a large quantity of miscellaneous foreign coins.

Great care will be taken in cataloguing this collection, and the catalogue will be endorsed by responsible numismatists, and each coin warranted genuine, unless otherwise described.

Catalogues of this sale will be mailed to each of our subscribers; and at the close of the sale, a few priced catalogues will be furnished upon receipt, by us, of $1 each.

We would say to our readers, that the coins are not all fine; but we can assure them that the choice pieces are such as would do honor to any collection. Persons requiring a special description of any one piece, can be accommodated by enclosing stamp with their request.

N. E. JOURNAL OF PHILATELY.

We have received a small folio sheet, published monthly, by C. A. Lyford, Boston, Mass., bearing the above comprehensive title. The new journal is devoted to stamp collectors, and makes a very creditable appearance. We wish it a long and prosperous career.

NEW STAMP ISSUES.

ROMAN STATES.

The 40 centesimi and 80 c., are now perforated. The series thus improved is therefore complete.

LA GUAIRA.

The 2 reales yellow is no longer perforated in holes, but scolloped like the blue ½ real. The type in both is that with large figures at the corners.

BAVARIA.

A 7 kr., corresponding with the 2 groschen of North Germany, is reported to be on the point of issue for this kingdom.

TRINIDAD.

We have just received specimens of the current stamps of this island, among which we find the sixpenny slightly varied in hue ; the fourpenny of a much deeper violet than any hitherto used for that value ; and the penny of a bright, rather rosy-red.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We recently received the penny value of this colony in bright rose-red, and the sixpenny in rich violet ; both watermarked with double-lined figures, and perforated, but in a most clumsy manner.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We gave a full description of the new one-cent stamp in January, and we now supplement this with an engraving of the type. It is a fair representation of the design, but to fully appreciate its delicacy, our readers must refer to the originals ; and as these are fortunately so cheap, they can easily adorn their albums with what we can but style a *chef-d œuvre*.

RUSSIA.

The annexed engraving will evidence the sort of envelope design, in favor of which the Russians have superseded the fine device so long in vogue. It is neat, and Germanesque, and will, no doubt, as the imperial authorities are not fond of change, remain current for many years. A 20 kop. blue, and 30 kop. rose have, it appears, been emitted, in addition to the 10 kop. brown, which we have already chronicled.

SPAIN.

Of the four new stamps described last month, three being mere reproductions of a former type, the remaining fourth is the only one of which it is necessary to give an illustration. The latter appears to have been the first of the series in point of time, M. Moens has seen a specimen postmarked 20 December. 1868 ; whilst, so far as can be known, the others only saw light on New Year's day.

CEYLON.

We are now able to give an engraving of the type, which, under reserve, we described in our January number. Of its postal character there can now be no doubt, and we may expect from time to time to receive others of the same design, until a complete series appears. To the details already given, we have only to add, that the paper is watermarked c c and crown.

BELGIUM.

The current 20 c. is now printed in what our Brussels contemporary (who ought to know), describes as a pearl-grey blue—a light and delicate shade, presenting a marked contrast to the previous one. The last copies we have received of the 10 c. are also of a much deeper hue than those previously current; they are quite a blackish grey, and appear to be impressions from a re-touched plate, all the details of the design coming out with unusual clearness.

Le Timbre-Poste gives a report of a probable change of series, the present minister, M. Jamar, being dissatisfied at the enormous expenses which have followed the purchase of the present die, which is supposed to be a representation of Leopold the first.

Our contemporary states that M. Jamar has already called the engravers to his aid, and gives types as the first results of the action taken. Which (if either), will be accepted is not known, but M. Moens avers that both contain faithful portraits of the reigning king. He gives his own suffrages to the first, as being the better executed of the two, and in this we are disposed to agree with him; the bell-shaped corner devices of the second being a decided disfigurement. He gives the further intelligence, that the present "arms" stamps will be suppressed, M. Jamar having "fallen in love" with a design which has been submitted to him, representing the Belgian lion *couchant* in the centre; and below the value in large figures.

The 6 and 8 centime stamps will be kept back for the new type, but, as M. Moens says with regard to this type, we must not give ourselves up to a false hope, as in Belgium things hasten slowly.

CUBA.

Undisturbed by changes of government in the home country, or by rebellion in the colony itself, the postal authorities have made their usual annual changes in their stamps. They have retained the design, but altered the colors, which now stand as follows:

5	centimos	pink.
10	"	light brown.
20	"	orange.
40	"	lilac.

The impression is, as before, on unwatermarked paper, and the stamps are perforated.—"*Eng. S. C. Mag.*"

NEW ISSUE OF U. S. P. O. STAMPS.

We have delayed the publication of a description of the new issue in hopes of having an opportunity to examine the stamps. There has been a conflict of authority on the subject of the forthcoming stamps, but the following list comprises all the new Postage Stamps that will be circulated the present year:

One Cent.—Head of Franklin, same as 30 cent present issue, U. S. POSTAGE, in circle on top, 1 CENT at bottom, colored bronze.

Two Cents.—Post-horse and rider, instead of post cart as previously described; colored brown.

Six Cents.—The five cent has been changed into a six by altering the figures; color, ultramarine.

Ten Cents.—Shield surmounted by spread eagle and supported by flags; color, orange.

Twelve Cents.—Will be green instead of blue as first stated.

Fifteen Cents.—Landing of Columbus, same as the five dollar National currency note. The picture occupies rather over one-third of the width; the color of which will be scarlet, the top and bottom brown.

Twenty-four Cents.—Signing the Declaration of Independence. The picture will be purple, the top and bottom green.

Thirty Cents.—Same as ten cents, except that it will be printed in orange and blue.

Ninety Cents.—Head of Lincoln in circle. Colors, black or purple, with vermilion border.

SCOTT'S NEW STAMP ALBUM.

We have received a new oblong album from Messrs. J. W. Scott & Co, N. Y., which fills a blank in the album line long existing.

This book is prepared without printed headings, leaving the insertion and arrangement of stamps at the option of the collector. A copious index of stamps of all nations, with the date of issue, is very conveniently arranged as an index to the work. As an album to precede the use of an expensive volume, it will no doubt be generally adopted.

REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. W. P.—Keep the Swiss piece. Have not the 1 Franc at present. Referred your letter on "varieties" to "S."

W. L. & Co.—Received the initial number of *N. E. J. of P.* Sent you our March number.

P. S. T.—Philadelphia State House was finished—excepting the steeple—in 1744. The steeple was an after consideration.

J. M.—Your spicy letter at hand. If we had room would let our readers enjoy the repast. Sent you the plate.

L. R.—The U. S. Postage Stamps outnumber all other nations. There being 94 stamps, past and present issues.

S. W. J.—"Old Reliable" was wrong. We purchased 1, 3 and 5 cent pieces, 1869, of the new coinage from parties in Washington. A large number of sets were coined and sent on as gifts to Senators and others in W. As soon as Kelly's coinage bill passes both houses of Congress, we will supply your order. We may have a few more sets before the bill passes.

S. K.—The *unique* Washington cent we offered for $75 last summer, is now the proper of Wm. Fewsmith, Camden, N. J., and valued at $350.

T. T. B.—Obliged to you for November number. Will send you 1, 3, 5 cent pieces soon.

J. A. B.—Medalets of Grant received. Accounts square.

P. G. M., N. B.—If, as you say, the "Lancashire Lass" was produced in part, or as a whole, either by an ethiopian, or burlesque company in the Bowery, our quotation holds good, although an immaterial point in the discussion.

J. V., Boston.—It is not too late for the Photo.

J. N. T. L., N. Y.—We differ with you about the propriety of inserting your phiz in the "Gallery." We would say that, as your photo was a private gift, in front of Yorktown—when we two did duty for the Union—we will, at your request, omit it until you reconsider, and grant us the pleasure of adding an old collector and friend to our galaxy of stars that shine conspicuously in the numismatic firmament.

F. A. C., New Brunswick.—The impression you send of a '96 Lib. cap with 13 stars on the cap, rec'd. The, stars have been struck on with a die and being indented show conclusively that the party who imposed the cent upon you as a peculiarity of U. S. Coinage was more ingenious than honest

T. T. B., TRAVERSE CITY.—Photo. inserted. Mailed the old issue.

J. G., MONROE.—Subscribers at hand. Good for Monroe. Get all the Photo's you can.

S. S., CHICAGO.—Our partner will be here about 15th.

PHILADELPHIA COIN SALE.

Just as we go to press a small collection of American medals, coins, etc., have arrived, and will be added to the former collection and sold on Wednesday, after the latter cabinet is disposed of. Catalogues will embrace all pieces to be offered, and an early notice from bidders is requested. All coins purchased for private buyers will be sent C. O. D. by express, with a charge of 10 per cent. added to amount purchased.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Packages of 50 different Foreign Stamps.....$ 25
" 25 " scarce " 25
" 10 " rare " 50
" 5 " very rare " 50
" 100 assorted common" 25

Stamp Albums, handsomely bound, for 75 cents, $1, $1.50, $2, $3, $5 and $10.

MASON & CO.,
50 N. 10th Street, Phila.

Sets of U. S. Cents.

1793 to 1857, good condition, excepting rare dates, $15.00 per set.
1857 to 1868, inc., Nickel cents, fine, $1.00 per set
Half Cents 1793 to 1857, omitting rare dates, $3.00 per set.
Address all orders for Coins, &c., to
MASON & CO., No. 50 N. 10th St., Phila.

COIN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

I have the following to exchange through your agency:

1st. A set of Confederate bonds (4 in number), for a fair 1793 cent.

2d. The three first numbers of Mason's C. & S. Magazine for a fair 1809 cent.

3d. A medal in copper, size 16, obverse, a bust of Lincoln; reverse, "a piece of copper from Rebel Ram Merrimac, &c., only ten struck," (struck by Bolen, of Springfield Mass.,) for a fair 1799 cent.

J. F. P.

"F. A. G. offers 2 number C. & S. Collectors Magazine, June and July, in fair condition for binding, for either one of the following numbers, viz:

April, May, August, September, October, in good condition.

I offer

2 1800 cents, poor, for 1 1805, fair.
1 1801 " " 1 1806, "
1 1797 " " 1 1811, "
1 1794 Liberty cap, poor, for 1 Kentucky poor.

R. P. JR.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14, '69.

GENTS:

I would like to exchange some pennies for a 1823 and '27. I will give a 1857 copper, and 1817, or 1825 and '28, all in good condition.

Yours truly,
THOMAS E. ADDY.
St. Paul, Minnesota, Box 1228.

D. W. C. offers stamps as follows in exchange for others of equal value:

REVENUE STAMPS.

50 cents Passage ticket, new.
50 cents Mortgage, new.
$1 " torn, but clean.
40 cents Internal rev. " "
60 " " " " "
Confederate blue 10 cents, new.
Trinidad, 1 and 6 penny.
East India, ½ Anna, 4 Anna, 8 Anna, 8 Pies.
English Stamps, Canada, do
Papal States, 8 bajocco.
Italian, 3 kinds.
Swiss, 60 Frenes.
French, 5 kinds.
Spain, 20 Es.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Feb. 17, '69.

GENTLEMEN:

I have 9 small proof sets (5, 3, 2 and 1 cent, 1867), and one of '68. I will exchange one set for each of the following U. S. cents:

1855 (Slant 55 in date.) Bright, uncir'd.
1855 " die broken over ear "
1857 Nickel, Untarnished proof.
1858 " " "
1861 " " "
1864 " Thick planchet, " "
1858 " Indian head, " "
1864 U. S. Two cent piece, bright untarnished proof.

1865 Nickel U. S. Three cent piece, bright untarnished proof.

Respectfully,

A. S. F.

MASON & CO.'S CHEAP COIN PACKETS!

U. S. CENTS.

Packet. No.		Condition.	Price.
1	1793	Very poor.	$ 50
2	1793	very fair.	1 50
3	1793	very good.	3 00
4	1794, '95 '96	good.	1 50
5	1794, '95 '96	extra good.	2 50
6	1797 1798	very good.	50
7	1799	very poor.	2 00
8	1799	very fair.	5 00
9	1799	very good.	10 00
10	1800,'01,'02'03	very good.	1 25
11	1804	fair.	1 50
12	1804	very fair.	2 50
13	1804	good.	5 00
14	1805, '06 '07	poor.	25
15	1805 '06 '07	fair.	50
16	1805, '06 '07	good.	1 50
17	1808	fair.	25
18	1808	good.	50
19	1809	poor.	50
20	1809	good.	1 50
21	1810, '11 '12	poor.	25
22	1810, '11 '12	very good.	1 00
33	1813 '14 '16	good,	50
24	1817 1820	very good.	40
25	1821 1824	good.	50
26	1825 1830	very good.	30
27	1857	very good.	15

(All other dates, 1831 to 1856 inclusive, 5 cents each. Special terms by letter for finer cents.

U. S. CENTS.

Packet.		Condition.	Price.
28	1793	poor.	1 55
29	1793	good.	3 00
30	1794'95	fair.	50
31	1794 '95	good.	1 00
32	1797 1800	fair.	50
33	1803,'04,'05,'06'07,	very good.	50
34	1808, '09 '10,	very good.	30
35	1825 1829	very good.	25
36	1832 1835	very good.	25
37	1849 1851	very good.	15
38	1853 1857	very good.	25
39	No.28 to 39,		3 00
40	1802 1811	very fair.	3 00

COLONIALS.

41	Conn. and N. J.	good.	25
42	Va. Mass.	good.	1 00
43	Ver. N. Y.	good.	1 75
44	Const , 2,	good.	1 00
45	Louisiana R. F.	good.	1 00
46	Rosa Ameri. Penny,	fair.	2 00
47	do do	good.	3 50
48	do halfpenny,	fair.	1 00
49	do do do	good.	2 00
50	Franklin Cent,	good.	75
51	Washington 1783,	good.	50
52	Washington 1791,	poor.	3 50
53	Washington 1791,	good.	5 00
54	N.A.Token, 1781,	good.	50
55	Pitt Token, 1776,	fair.	1 25

PATTERNS.

56	1856 Nickel,	good.	1 50
57	do	very fine,	1 75
58	do	proof.	2 50
59	Indian Head, 1858	nickel, good,	1 25
60	do do	proof.	1 50
61	Flying Eagle, 1855	fine.	1 25
62	1854 no stars cent,	fine.	1 75
63	1836 silver dollar,	ex. good	5 00
64	1863 2 cent piece,	proof.	5 00
65	do	proof.	5 00

FOREIGN COINS.

66	12 different coins,	very good.	50
67	15 do do	very good.	1 00
68	10 do dd	extra fine,	1 50
69	5 Roman coins,	good.	1 00
70	5 silver foreign,	good.	50
71	10 do	good.	1 00
72	25 do	good.	5 00

STORE CARDS.

73	10 cards,	good.	35
74	10	fine.	50

☞All the above sent by mail free of postage. Prices furnished, and rare coins obtained, in any condition, upon application. Packet Lists corrected Monthly.